EUROPE.

Our Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

FACTS ABOUT THE CHOLERA.

An American Family Bereaved by the Plague.

Berlin Subscriptions for the Freedmen's Relief Association.

American Exhibitors at the Paris

Exhibition. &c.

Our Paris Correspondence. PARIS, Oct. 27, 1865. erican Exhibitors at Paris-Cholera Incidents and Facts—Death of a Boston Lady—The Paris Press on President Johnson's Negro Policy—Art, Literary and Personal Gossip, &c.

that the French committee of the Universal Exhibition of 1867, taking into consideration that the invitation ached Washington at a time when Congress was not sitting, and there were no means of obtaining a grant of necessary funds, have consented to extend the time allowed for sending in lists of American exhibitors from October 31 to January 31.

tention to class ninety-three (one) on the exhi which comprises specimens of habitations for the work-ing classes uniting the desiderata of cheapness, salubrity and comfort. A large space will be devoted to these, and the committee hope that families may be seen inhabit-

The cholera will not go away from Paris. No change of weather-and within the last week we have had plenty rain, wind, fog and sunshine—seem to make any difference to it. The government takes great paint to suppress the obituary returns; and if could believe official statements, according which a month ago there was no cholera at all in Paris worth speaking of, it has been decreasing ever But facts will coze out in spite of efforts to con ceal what is disagreeable. Prominent among these facts are the visits of the Emperor and Empress to the hospitals where cholera has been raging. On each occasion the Moniteur told us that their Majesties were able to maisfy themselves of the rapid decline of the malady. But when we find these visits immediately followed by subscriptions of 25,000f. from the Emperor, 15,000f. from the Empress and 10,000f. from the Imperial Prince for s families of victims of the epidemic; when the Credit Mobilier subscribe 50,000f., Credit Foncier 20,000f., Rothschild 20,000f., and a private individual name I never before heard of, M. Greffuhle, 50,000f.; when the Monitour, which had all along ig-mered the existence of cholera in an epidemic form,

50,000f; when the Monileur, which had all along igmored the existence of cholera in an epidemic form,
comes out with three columns of advice to the public
about precautions and remedies, we may be quite sure
that the matter is serious.

M. Haussmann, the Prefect of Seine, who the day before yesterday had the melancholy task of pronouncing
a funeral cration over the grave of his Secretary General, M. Segaud, carried off by the disease in the flower
of his age, took upon himself to say, with the weight of
his official authority, that there was a most decided
change for the better within the last few days; but officials in France so systematically prophesy smooth things
that it is impossible to believe them. The Epoque of last
evening, fiatly contradicting a medical journal, affrance
than on Wednesday there were a great many more deaths
than on the four preceding days. As far as can be ascertained the deaths in Paris now are about one per day for
every twenty thousand inhabitants, whereas the average in ordinary times is one in forty thousand. From
what I can learn the disease shifts about, disappoars nearly altogether from certain quarters of the
town, and then comes back to where it stated from.
The dectors seem to know no more about it than before.
Dr. Velpean, than whom there is no higher medical
authority in France, declared the other day to the Academy of Medicine, amidst roars of laughter, that in nine
cases out of ten those who recovered from cholers did so
in spite of dectors, and not in consequence of their remedies, and that science had made no progress whatever in
the study of this mysterious disease. The death of Mr.
Segaud is a melancholy instance among many others that
cholers is not to be averted by such things as airy apartments, warm clothing and plenty of good food. He was a

Meeting in Aid of the Freedmen's Relief Association -- O. History of the Civil War in America by a Provision Offi

Legation, by some of the most influential citizens of Berlin, in conjunction with the American residents of rt of the numerous colored population of the United States that is now engaged in the perilous transi-Yerk, the central point of the Freedmen's Relief Association, more than three million dollars in cash and nearly the same amount in provisions, clothing, &c., had present that the German people, who had sympa-chised so ardently with the cause of the Union, and taken so lively an interest in the endeavors of their American brethree to remove the plague-spot of slavery siready in progress, and Berlin, which claims to be the and political monitosistion, son hardly for behind or to

fuse to lend her aid in a work of so eminently human and philanthropic a nature, and so well calculated to cement the ties that exist between the German and the American nations. After mature deliberation and an address by Mr. Brooks, in which he drew a picture of the condition of the freedmen and of the efforts that are making to improve it, it was resolved to form a committee of eight, with power to add to their number, who are to take measures for laying the matter before the German public. An app all will be issued explaining the objects of the association, and calling upon all those who sympathize with them to participate in the good work and to assist it with their contributions. Among the members of the committee are Mr. Mendelssohn (banker), Professor Dove, the eminent meteorologist, Hon. Theodore S. Fay, Dr. Abbott, &c. M. Loewe, member of the Prussian House of Representatives, who proposed the vote of condolence to the American nation on the death of President Lincoln, will also be invited to join it. Professor Neumann, the historian of the United States, was prevented from attending the meeting by a journey to Vienna, which he has undertaken for the purpose of examining the archives of that city. In a future communication I hope to give further particulars of the proceedings of the association, which, if properly managed, can hardly fail to lead to beneficial results. It is promoted to the utmost of his ability by the United States Minister, though he is debarred by his official capacity from taking an active part in its organization.

The great American struggle has already found a dition of the freedmen and of the efforts that

official capacity from taking an active part in its organization.

The great American struggle has already found a historian in Germany in the person of Captain Sander, of the Prussian artillery, who has just published a "History of the Four Years' Civil War in the United States," which is favorably received by the German press. It is, says the reviewer of the Vossische Zeitung, the first complete tableau of the gigantic events of this war, arranged in chronological order, with all its instructive details and colossal combinations, from the first outbreak of hostilities to the assassination of President Lincoln and the final triumph of the North which secured the reconstruction of the Union and the sholition of slavery. The author describes with scientific precision the extensive operations, the strategical marches, battles and sieges of the two belligerent parties, in the widestretched territory of the American continent as well as on the waters that surround and intersect it, and gives interesting sketches of the principal actors in these wonderful scenes. In compiling his history he has not only studied the printed materials, the whole mass of documents referring to the special events of the war, but has gleaned many incidents from private correspondence and personal relations which enhance the interest of the work and guarantee its authenticity. The book is very elegantly got up, illustrated with maps, plans, &c., and will no doubt be eagerly devoured by the press.

MISSISSIPPI.

Further Interesting Action of the Mississippi Legislature-A Southern Radical on the Rampage-The Age of Tar and Feathers to be Revived in the State-A Crazy Editor Let Loose, &c.

OUR JACKSON COBRESPONDENCE. JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2, 1865

THE LEGISLATURE has been transacting little else than business of local im portance for the past few days. It is understood that the special committees to whom were referred the bills freedmen will report adversely to their passage,, and for some time. A resolution for adjournment until February is now pending, and it is doubtful whether any present session. The readers of the Herrald will remem-ber that in a previous communication I quoted some of the objectionable portions of the bills which provided for the tying of the thumbs, whipping and otherwise severely punishing of vagrants. Probably a majority of policy they deem it not prudent to act until they shall have seen further developments from the government, and know how much rope it will take to hang them. I append such extracts from the proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday as may be of general interest.

After the reading of the journal a committee was ap-

Mr. Shannon offered a resolution that the joint select Committee on Indigent Families be instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying and collecting a tax of one cent from every person over ten years travelling over any railroad within the limits of this State for every mile so travelled, the revenue thus raised to consti for the education of the children of said disabled or of deceased soldiers, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hawkins offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the joint select Committee on Freedmen, to wit:—

on Freedmen, to wit:—
Whereas, there being at this time in the possession of freedmen not in the employ of the United Sistes a large amount of firearms of every description, and the fact that they are known to be purchasing considerable and unusual quantities of ammunition and are making other demonstrations of a dangerous character to the well-being of the citizens of the State: therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the military committee of the Senate be recovered, including into the argediency of the Legislature

Major Barnes, commanding the Fiftieth Un States colored infantry at this place, together a Lieutenant Ralph, both radicals of the dee dye, took occasion to harangue the negroes at the ne church on Monday night last. I was not present at meeting, but from what I can learn they made very isctionable suspeches, insamput, as their remarks. a Lieutenant Ralph, both radicals of the deepest dye, took occasion to harangue the negroes at the negro church on Monday night last. I was not present at the meeting, but from what I can iearn they made very objectionable speeches, inasmuch as thou remarks were well calculated to produce a feeling of enmity and revenge in the breasts of their hearers. They told the negroes that, as freemen, they had a right to protect themselves even at the 'click of the pistol and point of the bayonet," or words to that effect. In fact, they made incendiary speeches; and I have yet to see the first federal offloer who does not heartily condenn them. The matter does not rest here, however; for the radical editor of the News, taking Major Barnes' speech for his text, fills a column of his paper with a tirade against Northern men in general and federal officers in particular; and these two fuses came wall migh bursting the shell which is just now ready to destroy the present quiescent peace of this community, and arraying the Northerner against the Southerner, and vice evens. In alluding to Major Barnes' speech, had the editor confined his remarks solely to that indiscreet officers; but his slanders upon officers in particular in the second of the shell which is a standard to the his protect of the second of the shell which is a standard to deer and his advocacy of mob law have created a deal of censation, and it would not be at all surprising should it yet ferment a riot between the antagonistic elements. The following is the most pertinent portion of the editor's tirade. Is it not well calculated to deternant indiscrete which would have secured a coat of tar and feathers, if nothing more, in times past. It was a speech apparently designed to create discontent among the negroes concerning the legislation now in hand relative to the freedmen. If the United States government permits its officers to neglect their legitimate duties, and by their incendiary speeches to keep up a feeling of war between our people, it is recream to th

THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

The Questions of Indemnity and Invasion --- How They are Discussed in Canada.

The Cost of a Special Defence Force Too Great to Please the Canadians.

PROGRESS OF THE FENIAN EFFERVESCENCE.

Our Ottawa City Correspondence. OTTAWA CITY, Nov. 10, 1865. In my last I mentioned that the Executive Council met in Montreal on the 7th. On the 8th it met again, with a full attendance of ministers. At the first session three members—Sir Narcisse Belleau, Hon. Mr. Langevin and Hon. Mr. Cockburn-were absent,

Nothing more in regard to the force to be placed about the frontier has transpired, and the cost of the act is now being considered by the people. To keep from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand men on foot for even five hundred thousand dollars to two million dollars, and this sum, though it would be thought in the United penditure. But coute qu'il coute, the thing must be done, say the organs of government, if there is really danger

Of course this measure, though it is regarded by men of means (taxpayers) as a misfortune, is hailed with de light and as a great piece of luck by all who have any thing to gain by it. There is a crowd of such persons "hanging round" to pick up something from government. Some look for commands in the force to be raised; others for the place of quartermaster, and others again for anything they can get, they not being at all particular as to what.

again for anything they can get, they not being at all particular as to what.

THE DEMANDS FOR INDEMNIT, RIC.

This is now causing some excitement in this city, and still more in the larger places, such as Montreal, Toronto, &c., and the view taken by the Herald that British property in the city of New York ought to be sized in retaliation for the damage done by the rebel privateers is regarded here as a very dreadful thing, and at the same time a very clever one. If such a step were taken, however, it would result in war between Britain and the United States. There is no doubt of this, I think; for, though the people of the former country would overlook slights, &c., to national honor, they are very touchy on the matter of material damage. Now, the amount of this that could be done by a seizure of British goods and other property in the city of New York would be great, more than enough to cover the depredations of the rebel privateers. Let us only think of the seizure of some of the Cunard steamers, and of others on the Liverpool line. That in itself would be a matter of millions of dollars. In any case, however, I feel sure that indemnity will not be granted; and as to the consequence, now verrous. If the Hon. Caleb Cushing be chosen as an envoy to Britain to settle all difficulties he will not succeed well in his mission, for he is not liked in that country on account of his inimical speeches formerly against that Power. The idea of sending an envoy is a good one, but the selection of the man (if Mr. Cushing be fixed upon) is bad.

The Indemnity Question More Serious
Than the Fenian Movement.

[From the Toronto Freeman, Nov. 9.]
We confess to more apprehension of disturbance from
the government of the United States than from the Fenians.
There may be some trouble from that quarter, and should
it arise the Fenians, as a matter of course and very naturally, would be utilized. The claims which have been
made from Washington upon the imperial government
for compensation for the losses inflicted upon American
commerce by the Alabama, during the progress of the
late war, may lead to difficulty. It is to be hoped the
matter will be am cably adjusted. Should it unfortunately happen that serious complications will arise,
and that they must be referred to the arbitrament of the sword, then, indeed, we may have
sufficient cause for apprehension. The time that
would be chosen to send over the frontier an army of
occupation would be when we are least guarded or prepared, when the means of procuring from England rein
forcements and supplies would be cut off with our icebound shannels of communication. It will be then left for
two to make the test terms we can and surrender at direction. It were wiser and more prudent for us to look to
such a contingency than be occupying our thoughts with
the bugbear of a Fenian invasion.

What Will the United States Government Do?

[From the Ottawa Citizen, Nov. 10.]

Many solutions of the Adams-Russell correspondence have been volunteered by the American press. That which appeared to be most in favor with the people was, that war would have to be declared against Great Britain. But there are reasonable doubts whether such a course would bring about a favorable result to the plaintiff scause. The old Puritanic city of Boston, "the hub of the universe," takes the lead in this matter, as in all matters affecting

The Cabinet Discussing the Penian Trouble.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Oct. 10.)

The unusual circumstance of the assembling of the Cabinet in Montreal—the first time, we believe, in sixteen years—has given rise to many rumors and conjectures as to the subjects discussed and the action taken. In relation to a matter which, perhaps, has occupied much more public attention than it really descreed, we mean the possibility of a Fenian raid upon our frontier, we believe the government have decided to err, if they err at all, on the side of a proper and timely precaution. The whole militia and volunteer force are already by law placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who will, as he may find it necessary, call into requisition the active service of such portions of the force as may be indicated in the General Orders, which are expected to appear to-morrow. Although the necessity for any such employment of a portion of the volunteers may have been overstated, yet we are satisfied no part of the community will object to such a measure of precaution, or to the additional expenditure it may entail on the provent tells us, "is better than a pound of cure;" and so, also, a required outlay on our militia is very much preferable to a larger or even an equal amount to be expended hereafter, to make good the losses which might be suffered on an unguarded frontier, from a predatory attack, however contemptible in a military point of view.

We need hardly add that our tax payers will expect all possible economy in our future militia expenditures, whatever it may be. The experience of last season, it is hoped, has not been thrown away upon our government; it was somewhat dearly bought, and ought to be valued accordingly. Altogether new to such an outlay, the administration fixed rates of pay, for example, at figures which could not possibly be permanently adhered to by the provincial treasury, and from which here roust necessarily be large abatements. We believe we only speak the general public sentiment

Wanting to Punish the Telegraph Com

Prom the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 16.]
We think it is well to direct the attention of the Canadian government to a series of inflammatory telegrams, about Fenianism and the feelings of the Canadians thereto, which from time to time appear in the New York papers, and particularly on the mornings of departure of the steamers for Europe. These telegrams are dated from Toronto. We understand they are not sent by the Montreal Company's line, but by a new one called the "Provincial," which is a private enterprise, not a chartered company is not the uttering of seditions and inflammatory information, utterly folic in this case, but still of a nature to invite or incite Femian forcey, an offence which should be punished?

FORTRIBE MORROW, Nov. 10, 1865.
The double turretted iron clad Topawanda sailed from

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1865. THE CONFEDERATES OF WIRZ IN TRIBULATION. There is said to be a growing trepidation upon the part of Winder, Duncan and Gee, the confederates of Wirz at Andersenville, and now confined in the Old Capitol prison, which is incited by the terrible end of the latter associates the full force of the danger that hangs over them, as partners and active participants in the crim and peculations of Wirz, while conducting the famous stockade, is especially nervous upon the subject, and be authorities cleared of the damaging implications that were deduced from the testimony brought out in th trial of Wirz. So thoroughly is he alive to the impending danger, and anxious to discuss the favorable points in his case, that he frequently summons the commandan of the prison to his cell and endeavors to obtain some idea of the popular feeling that is entertained regarding his share and agency in the atrocities of Andersonville. The vindication he has prepared of himself, already covering some forty pages of legal cap paper, is being

GENERAL SICKLES GOING SOUTH. Major General Sickles has been in Washington for few days, and will be ordered to relieve Major Genera Gillmore in command of the Department of South Caro lina. In view of the unsettled condition of affairs there and the necessity of having a man of enlarged and liberal conception in command of the military forces the removal of General Gillmore was deemed essential General Sickles left for Richmond to-day.

GENERAL STEELE IN THE CAPITAL. Major General Fred. Steele arrived to-day from the Rio Grande, but nothing is yet known of the cause of his coming. It is generally believed he brings important in-

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S MISSION. General Kilpatrick has accepted the mission to Chile, as foreshadowed in yesterday's HERALD, and goes first to Spain in a confidential mission, on his way to Chile. It is also known that he is instructed by the Secretary of State to substantially advocate the Monroe doctrine abroad, and to cause foreign governments to feel that while we may not resort to arms for its immediate en forcement, we by no means abandon the principle, and reserve to ourselves the right to make it a cause of war

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

The recent nitro-glycerine explosion at the Wyoming in Washington among scientific gentlemen. The explosion is believed to be mainly due to the imperfection of its manufacture, although a high atmospheric temperature may have conduced to the result. The subcosting but little less than ten dollars per pound; but Mr. Nobel makes it for about one dollar per pound, and the explosion may be due to the improper proportions of the required acids. An explosion of this compound is said to have taken place about a year ago near Stockholm, on which occasion one of the Nobel brothers and two others were killed, and fragments of their bodies scattered several hundred yards distant. The whole Nobel family came near being destroyed, and several houses near by were more or less damaged. It is said not more than one pound of the substance was then exploded, as Mr. Nobel has never succeeded in exploding large quantities of it simultaneously. A gen tleman of my acquaintance, now in this city, informs me that about fifty pounds of Nobel's nitro-glycerine is stored at one place on Pine street, New York, and that tured within a square of the place.

MASSACHUSETTS ASKING FOR MORE COMPENSATION. is said to urge, with his usual successful persistency, the allowance of certain minor claims due the State of Massa. chusetts on account of the war, and which that close fisted commonwealth had neglected to lump into the her sister States that have a similar bill of items, has

feeling considerable alarm at the prospective introduc-tion of a bill in Congress to dispense with their services, that room may be made for the large number of discharged soldiers now seeking place under government patronage. In the main, it would appear that the ques-tion will present itself to Congress in the simple light of choice between the family of a soldier who has fall en in vicissitudes of battle and been spared to coin his own do-

A BRITISH SPY AMONG THE FENLANS. It may interest the Fenians to know that the British government sent a special detective to this country some to the home government. The foreign emissary has been unearthed. His name is John McHigh. He is a medium sized, red faced, mutton chop whiskered in dividual, who affects lavender kid gloves and much gen ington, and has already changed his name and his board ing place several times. His antecedents are also quite

Captain Wirz, in his incomplete diary, under date of October 1, says that a man was at that time placed in his

cell to prevent any attempt he might might to take his own life, but the man fell asleep. He writes that the reason why he did not put an end to his existence the second place he owed it to himself, his family, his relatives and to the world at large to prove his inno-

truth of the statement that Mrs. Wirz introduced strych-nine into her husband's mouth while kissing him. Mr. Schade ahows, at the time of the alleged interview, Mrs. Wirz was in Kentucky, and says, " Whether the state is an infamous lie from beginning to end.

A COMPROMISING CONSCIENCE. dred dollars from her pocket, or had it picked of that amount. Within a few days she has received an anony writer says he wrongfully obtained of her. His con science was compromised on the retention of four hun-

From the delay in issuing the general orders mutering out a large number of general officers, which is known to have been printed a week or two ago, the inference is that the War Department has concluded to take no decided action in the matter until after the

Messrs. Hillyer and Kellogg, of New York, having succeeded in getting Secretary Chase's decision concerning the duties on stained glass for memorial window of churches reversed, that class of goods will bereafter pay a much lower rate of customs duty.

Surgeon R. H. Coolidge, late Medical Inspector United States Army, has been breveted Colonel United States

Brigadier General George L. Dodge, Inspecting Assist-ant Quartermaster, brought over three hundred thousand ters' property in that quarter, and deposited it in the United States Treasury on Saturday.

Turner, member of the "rebel" Congress is elected to Congress in the Raleigh district. Clark, who cannot take the oath, is elected in the Newbern district over Lehman, who can take it. The

Governor Holden has received a telegram from tary Seward, to exercise the functions of Provisional

VIRGINIA.

The Vote of the New York Soldiers in Virginia.
OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7-Evening There are five New York regiments at present in this is is a present in this is partment—the Twentieth New York State Militia, or Eightieth Volunteers, doing guard duty in Richmond; the Forty-first New York Volunteers, stationed at Amelia Court House; the Ninety-sixth New York, at Fredericksburg; the One Hundred and Third, at Amelia Court House, and the Fourth Provisional cavalry, formerly the two battalions of the latter command being upon the march to-day. The vote of the Twentieth New York tomarch to-day. The vote of the Twentieth New York to-day has been well nigh unanimously democratic, and whollys o for General Marsena Rudolphus Patrick, the democratic candidate for State Tressurer. It is thought by Brevet Brigadier General Sumner, commanding the Fourth Provisional cavairy, that owing to the disconnected condition of his regiment—one battalion being at City Point and two upon the march—little or no voting will be done, though the electors therein have been heretofore known in army elections as democrats. In the Forty-first, One Hundred and Third and Ninety-sixth New York regiments decidedly republican majorities will be returned. The Twentieth New York is about six hundred strong, while the New York cavairy detachment at City Point number four hundred men. The remaining commands are comparatively small, the One Hundred and Third New York having two hundred officers and men, the Forty-first two hundred officers and men, the Forty-first two hundred officers and men, and the Ninety-sixth New York seven hundred and ninety officers and men.

The following is the vote yesterday of the New York soldiers stationed in this city :-The Russian-American Telegraph.

RETURN OF THE SCHOONER MILTON BADGER-TERESTING HISTORY OF HER VOYAGE, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11, 1865. The Western Union Telegraph Company's schooner Milton Badger sailed from New Archangel Bay, bound to Lieutenant Collins L. Macrea and party, who are to ex plore the country to Anadyrsk, a Russian fort in Siberia ber 5 they arrived at Onamak Pass. On the 6th they spoke the company's flagship Golden Gate, bound for Fort Michael, Russian America. On September 8 the saw the Island of St. George; on the 14th they made Cape St. Basil, and on the 19th

run into the bay and anchored in the passage, between Anadyr Bay and the river, opposite an Esquimaux village. Before the vessel came to anchor the natives came on board. They were very friendly and anxious to sell their fors for tobacco, &c. On the 28th the schooner weighed anchor and worked up the passage towards the river and anchored one hundred miles from its mouth.

On the 21st Lieutenant Macrea and myself, with a boat's crew, started to make a reconnoissance of the river and found it clear of ice, and the country had the appearance of being a good place to build the line. On the afternoon of the 22d Lieutenant Macrea went on shore to a native settlement five miles from the echooner, and found a herd of reindeer, containing from the chooner dred to five hundred head. On the 25th he commenced taking in stores, having selected his camp five miles from the mouth of the river. In the meantime the schooner had worked up to within five miles of the river. On the dred to five hundred head. On the 25th he commenced taking in stores, having selected his camp five miles from the mouth of the river. In the meantime the schooner had worked up to within five miles of the river. On the 29th we finished landing stores.

On October 1 we saw the company's steamer George S.

On October I we saw the company's steamer George S. Wright working up the passage, and weighed anchor and ran down to her. Colonel Bulkley was on board. On the 13th the thermometer was down to 16 degrees. On the 14th we sailed for San Francisco, in company with the company's steamer George S. Wright, bound for Petropauloviski, Kamschatka, and thence for Victoria, to arrive in San Francisco about the last of November.

ber.

The schooner on the 18th made Amolkhola Pass, having experienced strong winds while in Behring Sea. On the 28th there were heavy gales from the northwest. On the 22d spoke bark Coral, of New Bedford, from the Arctic Ocean, bound to San Francisco, with 1,200 barrels of oil, made this season. On the 5th of November we made the Farrallone Island light of the harbor of San Francisco.

Sailed to-day, steamer Sacramento for Panama, with \$880,000 in treasure for New York, and \$475,000 for

The appointment of the gallant soldier, J. F. Miller, Collector of the port of San Francisco, gives universal satisfaction, especially as it was made without regard to politics, and is a reward of high merit. The press her:

Colonel Markland, who arrived on the last steame as general agent of the Postal Department, leaves for Oregon by the overland route on a tour of inspection. He will find much to do in his new line for the benefit of the community and to the credit of the Post Office De-

partment.

Business is extremely dull. The market for Esstern goods, with limited exceptions, is weaker. Hay produce to lower. Any pressure on several other articles would produce a decline. Petroleum flat and difficult to quete reliably. The stock of goods is generally accumulating. Domestic produce is without change, except hides and tallow, which are lower. Money is in demand at 1½ a 1½. Stocks flat.

The Portland ship Dublin sold for \$20,000. The Portland ship Dublin sold for \$20,000. Arrived, ship Ella Morton from New York.

Marine Disasters.

Brig Clara Brown, of Freeport, Captain Brown, fro Rondout for Boston, with coal, struck a rock Friday evening, off Bobinson's Hole, and, to prevent sinking, was run ashore at Lambert's Cove, at nine o'clock P. M where she now lies in an easy position, and sall of water

leaky. She lost sails, &c., in the gale of the 5th mat and was towed from sea by the revenue cutter Seward

Steamers Wm. P. Clyde, from Wimington for New York, and Moneka, from Charleston for New York, both short of coal, arrived here to day. The captain of the Moneka reports an unknown steamer anchored near the beach, seventy miles out, abandoned. She has a black

The Tunisian Embassy and suite, with Consul Perry. arrived here this morning by steamer from New York and took rooms at the City Hotel. During the day they received courteous attentions from Mayor Doyle and President Jones, of the Board of Alderman. This afternoon they rode about the city, stopping at the Reform School to witness the Sabbath exercises of the inmates To-morrow they will visit the University, the Athenaum and be entertained in the evening at the Mayor's rest dence. It is expected that they will remain in this

Yon-Arrival of the Belgian

FATHER POINT, Nov. 12-9 P. M. There is nothing of the steamer Belgian, from Liver pool 2d, via Londonderry \$d inst. The weather cold, and it is enowing.

New Jersey Election. OFFICIAL VOTE OF RUDSON COUNTY. The Board of Canvaseers of Hudson county com

the canvass of the various wards and townships on Sat-

ENGLISH FAIR PLAY.

Another Specimen of England's Strict Neutrality.

A Companion List to That of the Rebel Bondholders.

Names of the Principal Contractors for the Rebels in England.

The British Consul at Havana a Principal Agent of the Rebel Government.

As one instance of the help afforded to the rebels by English government officers, it is asserted that upon the was sent to London to manufacture letters and articles to be inserted in the English and French newspapers, in order to give the most giverable coloring to the rebel transactions, and with full instructions to pay for their insertion if the matter could not be managed otherwise. Upon his arrival at Havana, his visit to the British Con sul, Mr. Crawford, was of a very friendly nature, and they became so intimate that Hotze, B. Helm and the Consul pledged themselves individually and collectively "to aid the holy cause of the confederacy to the utmos that hour the British Consulate became the chief rendez-vous between rebeldom and Europe. Despatches—always written in triplicate, one copy being sent through the English Post Office, addressed under cover to the British Consul, as being a sure transit—moneys, muniof Mr. Crawford. The captains of the blockade runners also first steered to Mr. Crawford as being the trusted depositary of the current port signals. These signals were changed by the rebels every month; and Mr. Crawford, as being the most trusted employe, was first made equainted with the change for the purpose of informing the blockade runners-two business houses at St.

It has been estimated that by Mr. Crawford's direct assistance upward of two millions of bales of cotton and through the blockade, to say nothing of the munitions of war supplied to the rebels from England, and of which a light idea may be formed by the single statement that Mæruder's forces, in Texas, were entirely armed and supplied from Europe (principally from London) directly And this is neutrality

LIST OF PERSONS IN GREAT BRITAIN WHO SHIPPED AND SUB-FLIED GOODS, MOSILY CONTRABAND OF WAS, 70 THE PERSON DEBNOT THE INSPERSECTION:— Albion Trading Company (B), Loudon, contracts. Atkinson, C. T., Sheffield, contracts. Armstrong, Sir William & Co., eight Armstrong gans. Armold, 36 Fiset street, London, miscellaneous goods. Booch, Root & Co. (B), Liverpool, robel agents. Bysesard & Son, No. 3 Brabant street, Philpot Lane, London, spirits, &c.

ondon, spirits, &c. Collie & Co. (B), 17 Leadenhall street, London Condy Brothers, Garlick Bill, Battersen, London, mis-

cellaneous goods
Condy Brothers, under the name of R. Mack, Garlick
Hill, drugs, &c.
Cunard & Co., Laverpool, freight.
Cook & Holdway, London, miscellaneous goods.
Davenport, A. J., London, medical stores.
Duranty & Co. (B), Laverpool, rebel agents,
Davison Bros. & Newran (B), rebel agents, London.
Davison & Co. (B), 57 Cannon street, London, rebel

Davison Bros. & Co. (B), London, rebel agents.
Evans & Stevens, 12 Old Fish street, London, medical
test and surgical instruments.
Emery, Oxford street, London, miscellaneous goods.
Frincley & Sons, Cannon street, London, miscellaneous

oods.
Ford F., Manchester, iron, &c.
Formie Brothers (B), Liverpool, rebel agents.
Forward & Co. (B), Liverpool, rebel agents.
Firmin & Co., Loudon, army and navy buttons.
Goodly & Jones, No. 40 Pall Mall, London, arm; clothing, &c. Gray C. W. & W. (B), No. 31 St. Helen's street, Lon on, miscellaneous goods.

Hawkins & Co., Walsull and London, saddlery, &c.

Houney & Co., London, miscellaneous goods.

hoots.

Morgan Bros. & Co. (†), Bow Lane, London, drugs, &c. Mercantile Trading Company (B), rebel agents. (E. Stringer, pariner of W. S. Lindsay, preprietor, of the firm Stringer, Pembroke & Co., Austin Friars and Alderman's Walk, London.)

Malcomson & Co. (B), Liverpool, rebel agents.

Moteorge M. & Co., No. 34 Friday street, London, miscellarses

ellancous. Nicol D & Co., Regent street and Cornhill, London, ulitary clothing. Nathan & Co., Houndsditch street, London, miscella-Oakley I., No. 172 Blackfriars Road, London, miscel

Polchill & Green, 15 Mark Lane, London, spirite, &a. Poneston & Co., Liverpool, arms, &c. Peneston, Westhead & Co., Liverpool, arms, &a. Ross, & & Co., Bennoud street, London, cavalry as Ruedla, W. & Co., London, Stationery, blan Savony & Moure, New Bond street, London

Shaw, Campbell & Co. (B), London, miscellaneous. Stringer, Pembroke & Co., Austin Friars, rebel ag Sinclair, Hamilton & Co., London, miscellaneous. Turner Bros. Hyde & Co. (B), London, boots, &c. Tuthan & Co., 35 P.4dding lane, blockade ruaners. Wiggins, Teape & Co. (B), Oldgate, London, onery, &c.

Wigzius, Teape & Co. (B), Oldgate, London, sonery, &c.
Wolfde & Co. (B), Liverpool, miscellaneous.
Wolfde & Co. (B), Liverpool, miscellaneous.
Wolfe J. E. & Co., London and Bermuda, arms, &c.
Ware Bros., 32 Fenchurch street, London, misce

walters, 16 Moorgate street, London, surgical jinstre webber H & Co., Cornbill, London, medicines, wines Westhead G. Brown & Co., London, miscellaneous Thomas E. & Sons, London, contractors.

ers in blockade runners.

† One of the firm holds £40,000 rebel bonds. T. Stringer, D. Brewer and Holtze were personally interested in the blockade runner Index No. 3.

Avery, of Hoboken, concluded an inquest yesterday on the body of Owen Garland, who was found drowned on Friday morning in the creek, over which a new bridge is being constructed, at the head of Prospect street, within the limits of Jersey City. It appears that deceased was in the employ of the Eric Railway Company, and, on his way home to Hoboken on Thursday evening, fell into the creek, in consequence of the bridge, which is but partially completed, being left in an unsafe condition. The bridge is being constructed by day's work by the authorities of Jersey City. The jury in their verdict consured the authorities for neglecting to cause proper precautions to be taken to guard against accidents during the nights. Deceased was thrity-two years of age, and leaves a wife, in poor health and destitute circumstances, and one child. into the creek, in consequence of the bridge, which is

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET .-- A young English-City ferry depot, on Saturday night, by detective E. L. McWilliams, charged with attempting to pick pockets on the ferryboat; also with having conducted himself in a very disorderly manner among the passengers. He was beld for examination.

well dressed young men, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, came over from New York and engaged in a game of base ball on the mendows north of the Erie Rai crowd and succeeded in arresting three of them and cap-turing two costs belonging to parties that escaped. At the corner of South Eighth and Prospect atrects two others were arrested who were ongaged playing bail. The prisoners were committed for annulation this